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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/841,078	04/25/2001	Olivier De Lacharriere	016800-438	6852
7590 08/09/2004			EXAMINER	
Norman H. Stepno			WELLS, LAUREN Q	
BURNS, DOAN	NE, SWECKER & MAT	HIS, L.L.P.		
P.O. Box 1404			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Alexandria, VA 22313-1404			1617	
			DATE MAILED: 08/09/200/	•

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/841,078	LACHARRIERE ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lauren Q Wells	1617
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) da will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fron e, cause the application to become ABANDON	mely filed ys will be considered timely. n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 h	<u>//ay 2004</u> .	
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This	s action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under the condition of the		
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 19,20 and 23-37 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 19,20 and 23-37 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine		Everniner
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documen 2. Certified copies of the priority documen 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documen application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicat prity documents have been receiv nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No. <u>08/580,291</u> . red in this National Stage
Attachment(s)	(
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summan Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 19-20 and 23-37 are pending. The response and declaration filed 5/25/04, are persuasive to show that TNF-alpha and interleukin-1 antagonists were well established in the art prior to December 28, 1994, the effective filing date of the instant application. The 35 USC 112, 1st paragraph, rejection in the previous Office Action is hereby overcome.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 19-20, 23-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

(i) The phrases "composition comprising. . . at least one agent. . . utilized in a composition that does not include a TNF-alpha antagonist. . . an amount of at least one TNF-alpha antagonist" in claim 19 (lines 3-7) and, "composition comprising. . . at least one agent. . . utilized in a composition that does not include an interleukin-1 antagonist or a TNF-alpha antagonist. . . an amount of at least one interleukin-1 antagonist and at least one TNF-alpha antagonist" in claim 20, are vague and indefinite, as they are confusing. For example in claim 19, the instant invention claims a composition comprising an agent that elicits an irritant side effect and a TNF-alpha antagonist. However, the claim also recites that the agent that elicits an irritant side effect cannot be in a composition with a TNF-alpha antagonist. This is confusing, as the claim recites a composition with and without a TNF alpha antagonist. For this reason, it is not clear what the instant composition comprises or conversely, does not comprise. The same logic applies to claim 20.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 19-20, 23-25, 27-28, 30-33, 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gallina (4,514,384).

Gallina exemplify a composition comprising 10% benzoyl peroxide (effective amount of agent to elicit an irritant side effect), 1% hydrocortisone alcohol (amount of IL-1 and TNF-alpha antagonists sufficient to eliminate or alleviate irritant side effect), 39.17% polyvinylpyrrolidone (histamine antagonist—heterocycle)), 0.5% methylparaben (antibacterial/antifungal), and glycerine and olive oil (acceptable medium), see Col. 4, lines 41-50. For the composition in the form of solid, gel, paste, cream, salve, ointment, liquid, and powder, see Col. 4, lines 57-59.

It is respectfully pointed out that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 26, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallina as applied to claims 19-20, 23-25, 27-28, 30-33, 35-36 above, and further in view of Dubash et al. (4,383,986).

Gallina is applied as discussed above. The reference lacks a preferred amount of antagonist.

Dubash et al. teach hemorrhoidal compositions comprising hydrocortisone as active ingredients, wherein 0.001-0.5% is taught as a therapeutically effective amount of hydrocortisone. See title, abstract, Col. 2, lines 21-35.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to teach the hydrocortisone of Gallina as comprising 0.001-0.1% of the composition, as taught by Dubash et al., a) because Gallina and Dubash et al. are both directed toward compositions comprising hydrocortisone as active ingredients for treating hemorrhoids, and Dubash et al. teach 0.001-0.1% as a therapeutically effective amount of hydrocortisone for the treatment of hemorrhoids; b) because it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.

Claims 29, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallina as applied to claims 19-20, 23-25, 27-28, 30-33, 35-36 above, and further in view of Allen (4,895,727)

Gallina is applied as discussed above. Lidocaine is taught as a topical anesthetic that can be added to the composition. The reference lacks lidocaine hydrochloride.

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Allen teaches lidocaine and lidocaine hydrochloride as equivalent anesthetic agents, see Col. 5, lines 56-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to teach the lidocaine of Gallina as lidocaine hydrochloride, as taught by Allen, because of the expectation of achieving equivalent anesthetics.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lauren Q Wells whose telephone number is 571-272-0634. The examiner can normally be reached on M&R (5:30-4).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

lqw

SREENI PADMANABHAN SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER